The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, or then at the end of Six months, if demanded.* [*When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.*]

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

☞ *When the subscription papers, to the proposals for printing the Laws of the United States, as inserted in this paper, are called in, the editor will consider himself at liberty to raise the price to non-subscribers, particularly as the book will probably contain many more pages than was at first imagined. Therefore, those who intend to become subscribers, will do well to make an early application.*

** *Those printers who have been so obliging as to insert the proposals as requested, will add an additional obligation by giving this notice two or three insertions.*

J. WYETH.

Harrisburgh, May 10, 1802.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has just received and opened at his Store, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

Blondel D. St. Hilaire,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its Vicinity, that he intends to open a

Dancing School,

and hopes to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their attendance. He will teach Minuets, Minuet de la Cour, and every French and English new dances. His subscription paper is left with Mr. John Scull. He will wait on those Ladies or Gentlemen that cannot conveniently attend the School.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Youngstown, Trumbull county, North Western Territory, on the 8th day of April last, a flea-bitten grey HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and handy to a canter, one of his hind houghs white, midling thick set and very well made; had on when he strayed away a small horse bell.—Likewise, a bay MARE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, has a large white stripe in her face, one hind foot white, trots and paces, and is handy to a canter. Whoever will take up said Horses and return them to me shall be entitled to the above reward and all necessary charges paid, or shall be generously rewarded for giving information where they may be had.

CAMDEN CLEAVELAND.

May 29th, 1802.

FOR SALE.

IN the Third District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 57, containing 500 acres and allowance. This Tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water; it is in a good settlement, and adjoins the land whereon Thomas Cannon, Esq. lives, on the main Shenango creek, which is navigable for fifty miles above said land. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to SAMUEL BOYD, merchant, Pittsburgh. March 30, 1802.

LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT to direct the manner, time, and place of holding elections for electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

WHEREAS the constitution of the United States directs, that for the purpose of choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives, to which the state may be entitled in the congress,"—Therefore,

Section 1. *BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That an election shall be held in the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this commonwealth, by the citizens qualified to vote for members of the general assembly at the same places at which the said members shall have been voted for at the last preceding election, on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and four; and on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year thereafter, for the purpose of electing Electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States: of which elections due notice shall be given by the sheriffs of the respective counties; and the several judges, inspectors, and clerks, who shall have attended at the last election for members of the general assembly, shall attend and perform at the said election of electors, the like duties and be subject to the like penalties, for neglect or misconduct, as they are, or shall be liable to, at the election of members of the general assembly.

Sect. 2. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That at every such election, every citizen qualified as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, by delivering to the proper office a written or printed ticket or ballot, containing the names of a number of presons equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which this state may be entitled in the congress of the United States and the same proceedings shall be had with the said ticket, as is or shall be by law directed at the election of members of the general assembly; and as soon as all the votes shall have been read off and counted, the judges of each district shall make out a certificate, signed by the said judges, or a majority of them, of the number of votes which have been given for each candidate; which numbers shall be expressed in words of length; and one of the said judges shall take charge of said certificate, and on the Monday next after said election shall have been holden, produce the same in a meeting of one judge from each district within said county, at the court house; and for the city and county of Philadelphia at the state-house: for which service each judge shall be allowed ten cents for every mile he shall have travelled in performing the same; and the judges of the several districts of the said county so met, shall add together the number of votes which shall appear to have been given for each candidate, and make out triplicate returns on paper, or parchment, signed by the said judges, or a majority of them, containing the names of the persons voted for and the number of votes given for each, expressed in words at length, two of which returs shall be delivered forthwith by one of the said judges to the prothonotary of the proper county, who shall file one of them in his office; and within two days after he shall have received the said returns, deposite one of them in the nearest post-office to be forwarded to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth to be there filed; and the third return shall forthwith be delivered by one of the judges to the sheriff of the proper county, endorsing thereon the time of delivering the same; who shall, by himself or his deputy, deliver the same to the governor within fourteen days after the election shall have been holden. And the said prothonotary and sheriff, shall receive for transmiting, depositing, and delivering the said returns to the post-office, and the governor as aforesaid, the same compensation as is allowed for similar services by an act, entitled "An act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," passed the fifteenth day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and the prothonotaries and sheriffs respectively, shall be subject to like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as are prescribed in similar cases by said recited act. And the governor shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person, so as aforesaid voted for; and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, the names of persons duly elected and chosen, and shall cause a notification of their election to be delivered to the persons so chosen, on or before the last Wednesday in the month of November next after such election.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the electors who shall be chosen as aforesaid, shall, at twelve o'clock on the day, which is or may be directed by the congress of the United States, meet at the seat of government of this state, and shall then and there perform the duties enjoined upon them by the constitution and laws of the United States.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That each of the said electors shall, before the hour of nine o'clock A. M. on the next day preceding the day of election of president and vice-president of the United States, give notice to the governor that he is at the seat of government, and ready to perform the duties of an elector; and it shall be the duty of the governor, on the day of the meeting of the said electors, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock A. M. to inform the legislature (if in session) who of the electors are at the seat of government: and if by that information, it shall appear, that any one or more of the electors be absent from the seat of government, the legislature shall forthwith proceed to choose, by a joint vote, a person or persons to fill up such vacancies as may have occurred, by the non-attendance of one or more of the electors; and immediately after such choice shall been made by the legislature, the name or names of the person or persons so chosen, shall be transmitted to the governor, whose duty it shall be forthwith, to cause a notification of his or their election, to be delivered in writting to each of the electors last chosen as aforesaid; and the said person or persons so notified, and not the person or persons in whose places he or they shall be chosen as aforesaid, shall be electors, and shall meet on the same day together with the other electors, and perform the duties enjoined on them by the constitution and laws of the United States.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in case of any election of a president and vice-president of the United States, at any other periods than those herein before specified, the same shall in all respects, be held, conducted, and concluded, as is provided by this act in the case of an election held at the ordinary period, prescribed by the constitution and laws of the United States for holding the same.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That each of the said electors shall receive three dollars daily wages when travelling to, remaining at, and returning from, the place of meeting aforesaid, the same to be paid by the treasurer of the state, on warrant or warrants signed by the president of the meeting of the said electors, if any they shall choose, or by a majority of such electors, exclusive of persons in whose favour the warrant is drawn.

ISAAC WEAVER, Jun.
Speaker of the house of representatives.
SAMUEL MACLAY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 2d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

THOS: M'KEAN;
Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

An ACT regulating the Office of Justice of the Peace and for other purposes.

Section 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the first day of August next, no justice of the peace shall act as such, unless he shall reside within the limits of the district for which he was commissioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the first day of July next, no licence for keeping a tavern or public house of entertainment, shall be granted to any person, either directly or indirectly, who at the same time holds a commission of the peace; and if any justice of the peace or alderman, shall keep his stated office in any tavern or public house of entertainment, or any building appertaining thereunto, he shall for every such offence on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of the peace or mayor's court of the proper city or county, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars: one moiety thereof to the overseers, guardians, or directory of the poor of the township, district or county where such offence shall have been committed; to be applied to the support of the poor, and the other moiety thereof to the prosecutor.

ISAAC WEAVER, jun.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAML. MACLAY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

THOS. M'KEAN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

Recent instance of the sagacity of the ELEPHANT.

NUMEROUS facts have been recorded of the half-reasoning powers of the Elephant, particularly in its native regions; and though there is no doubt that a state of servitude and a removal to an ungenial clime are unfavourable for a display of its instincts and its energies, the following recent instance of its sagacity deserves to be recorded:

A sentinel belonging to the menagerie at Paris, anxious to discharge his duty, was extremely vigilant, every time he mounted guard near the Elephants, to prevent the spectators from supplying them with casual food. This conduct was not much calculated to procure him the friendship of those sensible animals. The female, in particular beheld him with a very jealous eye, and had several times endeavoured to correct his officious interference, by besprinkling him with water from her trunk.

One day, when a great number of people were collected to view the Elephants, the opportunity seemed convenient for receiving, unnoticed, a small piece of bread; but the rigorous sentinel was then upon duty.—The female, however, placed herself before him, watched all his gestures, and the moment he opened his mouth to give the usual admonition to the spectators, discharged a stream of water full in his face. A general laugh ensued; and the sentinel having wiped himself, stood a little on one side, and continued his vigilance. Soon after he had occasion to repeat his charge to the company, not to give any thing to the Elephants; but no sooner had he uttered the words, than the female laid hold of his musket, twirled it round her trunk, trod it under foot, and did not restore it, till it was twisted into the form of a screw.

Whether this put a stop to his officiousness we are not informed; but it probably taught him more caution at least.

Uncommon food of certain Indians in South-America.

C. HUMBOLDT, a French gentleman, who has lately traversed the vast regions in S. America between the coast, the Orenquo, Rio-Nigro, and the river of the Amazons, among other discoveries, found a nation of Indians, called *Tdapaminares*, who eat nothing but *ants dried in smoke*. Another nation, he observes, called the *Otamaguas*, for three months in the year, when the river Orenquo is very high, and they can find no tortoises, eat scarcely any thing but a kind of *fat earth*. There are some of them who eat a pound and a half of it per day; and yet, astonishing as it may seem, are healthy and robust.

A poor Irishman, who was on his death bed, and who did not seem quite reconciled to the long journey he was going to take, was kindly consoled by a good natured friend with the common place reflection, that—we must all die once. "Why, my dear, answered the sick man, that is the very thing that vexes me; if I could die half a dozen times I should not mind it."

The four antique horses, supposed to be the work of Lisippus, who lived 350 years before Christ, and which successively adorned the triumphal arches of Nero and Trajan at Rome, that of Constantine at Constantinople, and the church of St. Mark at Venice, are now placed in the court of Invalids at Paris.

The following piece of exquisite humor, appeared in the Boston Centinel, on the day of election for Representatives to the General Assembly of Massachusetts.

NAUTICAL ELECTIONEERING.

Ahoy, THE CENTINEL! I say, heave too, and give us a passage, Will ye?

HOLLOA MESSMATE,

THIS way a bit—I'm just going to give you, and the readers of your Federal Log Book, a piece of my mind; though I am no more than a foremast hand aboard the old ship;—howsomever, I wants no higher birth, so be I can have my allowance, and a dry hammock to turn into after a storm. But, burn my shirt, if I can help grumbling at the late conduct of the Commander of the Federal ship, towards some of my good old officers.

When an officer does his duty on board the ship faithfully, I don't like to see him set adrift in an open boat, without water or provisions. Some of my messmates told me, when Capt. JEFFERSON got the command of the ship, things would go right—the yards would be squared—and we should sail smoothe and easy.—But, shiver me, if I believe one word of it—I smelt a rat in his first palavering orders; for, d'ye see, I knew it to be one thing to *say*, and another to *do*. In fact, I could not see any use in righting and sparing more than was already done; things went very well—Capt. ADAMS was as good a seaman as ever broke a biscuit—he understood his business; and under his command, the ship did honor to him, and his country. But it seems the American part of the crew being outnumbered by the *black-lius* and *By Jesus* men on board, our old Captain was turned out, and his birth given to another. This was bad enough of itself.—But in addition to this, to see the new cabin-window Captain, as soon as he put foot on deck, turn so many good officers adrift; and all for just nothing at all;—and ship in their room a parcel of ignorant, land-lubbers, who don't know one point of the compass, nor one rope in the ship:—I say, to see all this d—me, if it ant enough to make an honest tar blubber like a porpoise. Amongst those turned out, I can't forget mentioning my old Commander, Capt. LITTLE; who lost his birth I suppose, because he captured the French picaroon *Le Berceau*.—Besides which, I learn that Commodore TRUXTON has also been insulted, and forced to strike his colours, and haul into a dry dock.

When the Federal ship was sailing on the starboard [*right*] tack;—which she has done for twelve years past;—she went very well:—But it seems the new Commander has ordered her to be put about, and she is now shivering in the wind: Let him, however, mind his eye; for as he is no seaman, it is ten to one, he'll carry the masts by the board. I don't say this, because I want his birth; for look ye, I don't think I'm able to take the command. But what I was thinking was this—that some of the land lubbers now on board ought to be turned fore the mast, and made to learn their duty before they try to navigate the ship. They talk of the full "*tide* of experiment;" which I don't know much about: But this I do know, that at the rate they are now driving, with a flood tide, and a lee shore; it is ten to one, but they get us stranded on the rocks of ruin and confusion.

When the "*Son* of Federalism," was at meridian, I took an observation, and found the ship to be in the latitude of *Prosperity*; with a fine breeze, under easy sail, and making fair for the harbour of *National Happiness*.—She then had for commanders, WASHINGTON and ADAMS:—but they are now shifted; the old officers discharged; and the better part of the crew turned adrift. As things now are, our duty calls us to take better care of the good old ship *Massachusetts*—always a first rate in the American navy.—It is happy for us that we are certain of CABOT STRONG, as a Commander; and Lt. ROBBINS for his first officer.—The other Lieutenants and Mates, are all chosen, picked Federal Seamen;—she only wants an able, staunch ship's crew of honest tars, who will breed no mutiny on board; who will love their Commander; be friends with the other officers on board; and stick to the ship while there's a timber-head to be seen.—Such men, I am told, stand ready to enter.—

[Here follow the names of the candidates, with their several qualifications pointed out.]

This is my list:—To which my messmates I hope will lend a hand to have elected—They may rely on it, it does not contain a man who would have spent a dollar in repairs on the *Berceau*.

SAM. SHAWORTHY.

Lat. 42, 25, *N. May* 10, *A. M.* 1802.

(From a late London publication.)

AN experimental farmer, at Wigton, named Stamper, last year after planting the eyes cut from potatoes, deposited in a piece of ground properly prepared, the hearts and peelings so left, and, in opposition to the general opinion, these fragments have vegitated nearly to the same degree as the eyes, and have already produced some very fine roots.

Diderot, and other friends, dining at Ferney, the conversation turned on the subject of religion, and one of the guests spoke warmly in favour of atheism.—Voltaire stopped him, ordered the servants out of the room, fastened the door, and taking his place, said, gentlemen, I do not chuse to be assassinated to night, now that no other person is present, you may talk.

From our Correspondent at Wilmington.

A gentleman, now at Cape-Francois, has obligingly forwarded the following to the Editor of the Mirror, which he has lost no time in translating and laying before his readers.

In the name of the French government—The General in chief, to General Toussaint.

It is with pleasure, Citizen General, I see the part you have taken in submitting to the arms of the Republic. Those who have endeavoured to deceive you, with respect to the real intentions of the French government, are extremely culpable. It is not, however our business at present, to seek for the authors of past evils; but to endeavour to restore the colony, as speedily as possible, to its former prosperity.

You, General, and the troops under your command, as well as the inhabitants of the colony who are with you, need be under no apprehension for any past transactions. I will draw a veil of oblivion over all that has happened before my arrival at St. Domingo. In this I imitate the example which the First Consul gave to France, after 18 Brumaire.

A new order of things has taken place: hereafter we shall know of no distinction among the citizens, but those of the good and the bad.

Your generals and your troops shall be employed, and treated like the rest of my army. As for you, you desire repose; repose is due to you; he who has supported the burthen of the government of St. Domingo for several years, I know must have need of it. I leave you perfectly free to retire to any one of your dwellings which you may think the most expedient; I have such confidence in your attachment to the colony of St. Domingo as to expect that some of the leisure hours you will enjoy during your retreat, will be employed in communicating to me your views and sentiments respecting the measures most proper to be pursued, to renovate the agriculture and commerce of this country.

So soon as I learn the state and situation of the troops under the order of Gen. Dessalines, I will make known to you my intentions, respecting the position they must occupy.

At the end of this letter is an arrete which abrogates that of the 28 Pluviose, which related personally to you *

Head-Quarters at the Cape, 13 Floral 10th year of the French Republic.

I salute you,

LE CLERC,
General in Chief.

* The arrete here alluded to is a repeal of that which outlawed the black general.

Wilmington, Mirror Office, May 27, 1802.

LONDON, *April* 16.

In the House of Commons, April 14, the Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the house to the important subject of the extinction of the national debt. The total amount of the permanent taxes, said he is £. 30,000,000 and the principal of the public debt amounts to £. 498 000 000.—He reminded the house that in 1786 and in 1792, measures were proposed to parliament for the same object. According to the plan which is to be laid before the house, the extinction of the debt would be effected in the space of forty three years. But this is not the only advantage to be derived from this operation; for it presents the means of preventing the necessity of levying £. 900 000 of taxes, which otherwise it would be indispensible to lay immediately. He contented himself for the present, with moving that the four resolutions on that subject which he proposed to lay before them, on Monday the 26th of April, be now read. Agreed.

Lord Whitworth is on the eve of departure for France—his baggage is all packed, and ready to be shipped. The French government has given orders that they should be exempt from any examination on their arrival in France.

All the French prisoners in this kingdom will embark this week for France.

An anecdote, little known, but very interesting, is, that the person who has had the principal agency in determining our government to pacific measures, is the Prince of Wales, who has held many conversations on this subject with Mr. Addington, at the last of which he invited M. Otto to be present, when all the preliminaries were arranged among them, previous to the arrival of the rest of the ministers! It was not till eleven in the morning, that Lords Hawksbury and Pelham arrived. Mr. Pitt was in the country. Every thing was completely arranged by eleven at night. The Prince of Wales expresses, on all occasions, his highest respect for the First Consul—no body in the three kingdoms speaks of him with greater regard.

PARIS, *April* 18.

Yesterday the First Consul ratified the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the Republic and his Britannic Majesty. The respective ratifications were exchanged this day, Sunday, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

A Senatus-Consulta has been issued, in consequence of a message from government by the Conservatory Senate, which pronounces an amnesty to the great part of the emigrants. It is added, that the number of those remaining on the list is only from 1000 to 1200.

This morning, conformably to public notice, 60 guns announced the promulgation of the Law on Worship. After the distribution of the colours by the First Consul to the several battalions, the procession began to move from the palace of the Thuilleries. It was almost noon before the carriage of the First Consul, in which were the other two Consuls, could get out of the palace yard. Every where on his passage he received the congratulations of an immense crowd. On his return from Notre Dame the same testimonies accompanied him to the Thuilleries. Paris hardly ever offered a spectacle altogether so imposing and majestic.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the French.

FRENCHMEN,

From the bosom of a revolution inspired by a love of the country, religious dissentions sprung suddenly amongst you, which became the scourge of your families, the fuel of factions, and the hope of your enemies.

An inconsiderate policy attempted to smother them under the ruins of the altars, even under the ruin of religion itself. At its voice ceased the pious solemnities, where citizens used to call each other by the tender name of brother, and acknowledge themselves all equals under the hand of the God who created them; the dying, abandoned to his sufferings, heard no more that consoling voice which calls Christians to a better life; and God himself seemed exiled from nature.

But the public conscience, and the sentiment of independence of opinions, rose up in arms, and, encouraged by our exterior enemies, the explosion soon spread devastation in our departments: some Frenchmen forgot they were Frenchmen, and became the instruments of a foreign hatred.

On the other hand, passions let loose, unprotected morals, unhappiness without hope in the future, all concurred to throw society into disorder.

To stop that disorder, it became necessary again to set religion on its basis; and this could not be accomplished otherwise than by measures avowed by religion itself.

Reason and example of past ages recommended having recourse to the Sovereign Pontiff, in order to unite hearts and reconcile opinions.

The head of the church has weighed in his wisdom, and for the interest of the church, the propositions which the interest of the state had dictated. His voice has been heard by the ministers of religion: What he approves of, the government agrees to; and the legislators have made it a law of the Republic.

In this manner, every element of discord disappears; and all scruples which can alarm the conscience, and all the obstacles which malevolence could oppose to the return of internal peace, have vanished.

Ministers of a religious peace, let the most profound oblivion cover your dissentions, your misfortunes, and your faults! Let that religion which unites you, attach you all by the same ties, by indissoluble ties, to the interest of the country!

Display for her all the strength and influence your ministry gives you over the mind: Let your lessons and examples inculcate in our young citizens the love of our institution, respect and attachment for the tutelary authorities which have been created to protect them. Let them learn from you, that the God of Peace is also the God of the Armies; and that He fights for those who defend the independence of the Liberty of France.

Citizens, who profess the Protestant religion, the law has equally extended to you its solicitude. Let that morality which is common to all Christians, that holy, pure, and fraternal morality, unite them all in the same love for the country, in the same respect for its laws, in the same affection for all the members of the great family.

Let no struggles of doctrine ever alter those sentiments, which religion inspires and commands.

Frenchmen, let us all be united for happiness of the country and of humanity. Let that religion which has civilized Europe become again the bond of union, to endear the affections of its inhabitants; let the virtues it requires, be always associated with the knowledge with which it enlightens us.

The First Consul,
(Signed) BONAPARTE.

April 19. The following are the particulars of the ceremony of yesterday.

A guard of troops lined the streets from the Thuilleries to Notre Dame.

Forty coaches drawn by four horses each conducted the ambassadors, the counsellors of state and the ministers. Five coaches likewise drawn by four horses, destined for the ministers of war, for the generals, conducted several of the most distinguished officers of our armies.

The coach of the First Consul was drawn by 8 horses, richly caparisoned, and led by Mamelukes. It was encompassed by the general officers, officers of the guard, and the aids-de-camp of the First Consul, all on horseback. The attendants of the First Consul were dressed in gold lace—those of the ministers were yellow faced with red, and trimmed with gold.

The counsellors of state, and the ministers waited at the door of the church, for the arrival of the Consuls, before they entered.

The Consuls were expected, at the entrance of the nave, by the Arch Bishop of Paris, attended by his Bishops and Clergy. They were received under a canopy. The Arch Bishop presented the holy water and incense. They proceeded under the canopy to the place destined for them, under another canopy, facing which appeared the Pope's legate, in his pontifical robes.

The cardinal legate, performed low mass. During the elevation *(of the host)* the drums beat in the streets, and the troops presented their arms. After reading the Gospel, the Arch Bishop and Bishops called in succession by the secretary of state, took the oath, one after the other, at the hands of the First Consul.

M. de Boirgelini, Arch of Tours, delivered a discourse, which the weakness of his voice did not permit us to hear distinctly, but which will probably be published; Madame Louis Bonaparte, having made the request.

After the mass, the Legate sung the Te Deum, which was performed by two orchestras.

The ceremonies concluded, the Consuls reconducted, under the canopy by the Arch Bishop of Paris, and Clergy, to the door of the nave, returned to the Consular Palace about 4 o'clock.

VIENNA, March 23.—The accounts from Hungary become more interesting every day. All the troops cantoned in that country are in movement, and there is now more talk than ever of seizing on several Turkish provinces. Letters from Buda mention that several Austrian Battallions which had collected at Clausenburg and Wessembourg in Transylvania, have received orders to advance to Schelsburg, Cronstadt and Hermanstadt, and that large bodies of troops were expected at Bistria. The number of those who are to assemble in Transylvania is computed to be 24 000 men. It is generally thought they are designed to occupy Bucharest, Tirgowist and the other principal places in Walachia. Other Austrian forces have arrived at Temeswar, Peterwarden, Passowa and in several other places in Hungary, and the Banat, to reinforce the corps of Gen. Jellachich, who forms a Cordon on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia.—That a numerous Austrian army has been assembled in Eastern Galicia, and particularly at Limberg, is beyond doubt. The troops intend to compose the advance guard of this army, collect at Halitz and Dobrilo. The possession of Moldavia appears to be the chief design of the re-union of those forces which it is reported, will be commanded by General Starry. A body of Russian troops is to co-operate with this army and occupy Chotzyn, Bender, and Akiermana. There is yet a diversity of opinion as to the intention of all these preparations, and motives which induce the Austrian and Russian cabinets to act hostilely towards the Port; for it is not to be believed, as is reported by several, that Moldavia and Wallachia are to form the New establishment of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; it being stipulated by the treaty of Luneville that this Prince shall be indemnified in Germany. On the other hand, and to account for the co-operation of Russia, it would seem that it is intended to procure an establishment for the French Pretender or the King of Sardinia. Neither of these reasons, however, is founded upon a solid basis—Time alone will inform us of what we are to think of this new incident.

Mr. Otto, it is said will not remain long as French minister in England, after the signing of the Definitive Treaty.

NORFOLK, *May* 15.

VILLAINOUS TRANSACTION.

A medical gentleman of the name of *Wheeler*, who lately settled in Portsmouth, having occasion to see a patient some distance out of town on Wednesday last, alighted on his return at a farm house about 5 miles out of town, where he was insolently accosted by a mulatto fellow who came in immediately after; and the Doctor threatening to chastise and turn him out, he swore he would not leave the house until he got what he came for, which, with a bold tone, he said was money! His insolence and daring conduct so irritated the Doctor, that he made a cut at the fellow with his whip; upon which the villain drew out a pistol with a spring bayonet, and stabbed the Doctor in various parts of his body, and then absconded.

We are sorry to say that there is little hopes entertained of his recovery.

As yet, we have not heard of this infernal scoundrel being apprehended; but hope we soon shall, as a very active gentleman is in pursuit of him.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) *May* 29.

The day before captain Allen left Cape Francois, General Toussaint arrived at the Cape, having capitulated; and the morning on which the Peggy sailed, there was a general rejoicing, on account of peace being made with the Commander in Chief of the blacks, who could hold out no longer, his provisions and ammunition being entirely expended, and deserted by the principal part of his Chiefs who turned their arms against him. There still remains in the mountains a considerable number of the congo negroes, who are determined not to come under subjection to the whites.

Extract of a letter dated Cape Francois, May 6, 1802, to a gentleman in this Borough.

"The French have offered Toussaint an office under the government, but it appears he is too haughty to accept of any thing less than what he has been, and he is going to retire to his plantation, near Gonaives.—Christophe is Cultivateur General in the Department of the North.—18,000 troops are expected daily from France—some say 30,000. Since writing the foregoing, General Toussaint has come into town with trumpets sounding, cannons roaring, colours flying, &c. &c. to sign the Definitive Treaty.

NEW-YORK, *May* 31.

Interesting from Guadaloupe.

We learn, by a well informed gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Susan, arrived here last evening, that from the 12th to the 14th of May, she was becalmed off Point-Petre (Guadaloupe) during which time he was an eye witness to the following particulars:

A French squadron from Brest, consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, and a number of transports, with between 5 and 6000 troops on board, under the command of Vice-Admiral Baubet and General Richepanse, arrived off Point-Petre; and understanding that resistance would be made by Pelage, the mulatto commander at Guadaloupe, they attacked that place; which, after a short resistance, surrendered.

Two days after they took possession of Point-Petre, the troops proceeded to Bassaterre; where they met with an obstinate resistance from General Delgres; but were finally successful in taking it by storm, and massacreing all who opposed them. A number of the black troops, however, retreated to Fort Charles, where they concentrated their forces. They were pursued by the French; and, when our informant left the roads of Point-Petre, the fleet was bombarding that fortress, and both armies were engaged in battle.

Our informant adds, that when the Susan touched at Montserrat, a short time after, he saw a number of vessels come into that harbour, full of women and children from Bassaterre; and was informed by them that a great many others had embarked on board of different vessels, and had sailed for other islands.

The above fleet sailed from Brest 4 days after the signing of the Definitive Treaty, and first touched at Marigalante.

SPANISH SHEEP.

Some of the finest breed, called MERINOS, have been imported in the ship Perseverance, arrived here the 28th, from Lisbon, for the purpose of ameliorating the valuable production of wool in this country. That the true Spanish Sheep of this race produce nearly twice as much wool in quantity as most others, that it is sold for three times higher price per pound, and that its quality is so superior as to render a portion of it indispensably necessary in the fabrication of the superfine cloths of Europe, are well attested facts.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Sophia from Havre, informs, that the Chief Consul had added 10,000 men to his body guard, and that he had solemnly restored the ancient ecclesiastical regime; that the French decade had been abolished, and the observation of the Sabbath re-established; that the Chief Consul, on the 25th ult. received the sacrament in the church of Notre Dame, in the presence of all the constituted authorities, and a most brilliant croud of spectators.

We find in the French papers by the Sophia, the same news respecting the movements and organization of the Austrian and Russian troops, as mentioned in this Gazette on Monday last; from which there is a conjecture, that the partition of the Turkish empire is in contemplation.

It is to be regretted, that there has been some mistake respecting the paragraph in Monday's paper, about Mr. King leaving London the ensuing summer; as it is most probable he will remain there until he completes the eighth year of his embassy, which *may be* the usual term for ministers to remain aboard.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 1.

By several late letters from Cape-Francois we are sorry to learn, that a contagious disorder, very mortal in its effects, prevailed there. It has proved very virulent and fatal among the crews of American vessels laying there.

Among the French troops there were also numerous victims to this resistless disease. It is stated, that when the Fanny sailed, (May 16) three principal French generals were all at the hospital.

Under these alarming and distressing circumstances, it is peculiarly incumbent on the guardians of our port, to pay a rigid and scrupulous attention to the regulation of the quarantine and health laws.

On Sunday the pulpits and other conspicuous places of Christ Church and St. Peters were hung with black, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased Mrs. Washington, who was for many years an attendant and a communicant in one of the said churches.—On the same day the bells of Christ Church rung muffled, as had been the case, at intervals, since the inteligence of her death had been received in this city.—The Rev. Dr. Blackwell, prefaratory to a discourse on the excellence and usefulness of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, delineated, in an interesting and pathetic manner, the many amiable traits which enriched and adorned the character of the deceased.

By the ship Edward, Craig, from Belfast, arrived yesterday, we have received Irish papers to the 8th of April. Their contents have been principally anticipated.

The Edward has brought out 70 passengerss, most of whom, we understand, are useful mechanics.

Late accounts from Port Republican state, that Toussaint had capitulated to the French together with his troops, in consequence of a previous arrangement made between Gen. Le Clerc and Christophe, by which Toussaint is to receive a pension from the French government of 100,000 livres per annum.

SIX FEDERAL MEMBERS,

For the next Congress, have been elected in the state of New-York. The number now in Congress from that state is only THREE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *June* 11, 1802.

Losses sustained by the different Powers on the Continent, in consequence of the War with France.

The house of Austria, 1,060 leagues in Germany, 3,629,355 souls, 9,314,130 florins of revenue.

Thirty-one princes, having possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, 835 leagues, 1,964,875 souls, 14,163,134 florins of revenue.

Forty-three Counts, having possessions on the same left bank, 75 leagues, 182,630 souls, 1,891,922 florins of revenue.

Abbies and Chapters, having separate possessions, 42 1-2 leagues, 109,500 souls, 1,994,500 florins of revenue.

The Equestrian Order, 20 1-2 leagues, 52,600 souls, 409,300 florins of revenue.

The Chapter of Cologne, 1 league, 2,500 souls, 61,590 florins of revenue.

Imperial Cities to the number of five, 4 leagues, 99,000 souls, 523,000 florins of revenue.

Holland, including her possessions in Belgium, 80 leagues, 218,000 souls, 1,300,000 florins of revenue.

The Imperial Chamber of Wetzlar, 21,600 florins of revenue.

Total, 2,168 leagues, 6,253,660 inhabitants, and 23,383,461 florins.

London Paper.

In obedience to the injunction of our President, a woman in this town lately presented to the public three fine healthy boys.—As the parents were poor, and had not made appropriations for so many specific objects of expenditure, there was likely to be an alarming deficit in the domestic economy.—A gentleman, acquainted with the circumstances of the case, determined to afford relief by a tax upon bachelors. Accordingly, he made out a list of twenty-five or thirty of this class of citizens, and went upon the exchange, where he collected, at the rate of five dollars each, nearly two hundred dollars for this patriotic purpose! ! *Bost. Pal.*

"However the friends of humanity may rejoice, at the termination of the civil war, which restores peace and tranquility to the long harrassed planters of St. Domingo: the United States have reason to apprehend the most serious consequence. France, at peace with all the world, will now turn her attention towards Louisiana.—We need not flatter ourselves, that the cession of this fertile colony is mere matter of ink and parchment. No; this quarter of the globe is destined for the bounty lands of the heroes of the Rhine and of Italy, who were disappointed in their town-lots in Egypt. The next intelligence, in all probability, will advise us of the embarkation of the *saviours of St. Domingo* for the Mississippi; where they will find provisions and resources, without money and without price. The lines of demarcation that are to distinguish the pretensions of France from the claims of the United States, have been already traced on the Map of North America, at Malmaison, which will gradually be promulged as times and circumstances render opportune."

Philad. Gaz.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment against the first of July next. If this notice is neglected they may expect their accounts to be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, 8th June, 1802.

IRON and CASTINGS,

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1802.

IRON ORE.

THE subscriber owns a bank of Iron Ore on the Monongahela river, about 30 miles above Morgantown, which he would sell and with the Ore may be had 1000 or 1500 acres of Land, with a good seat and stream for works, within a mile of the Ore. This property will either be sold entire, or with suitable persons the proprietor would retain a share. The Ore has been tried, and yields upwards of a fourth barr-iron in a bloomery. The quantity and ease of digging is, perhaps, not exceeded by any in the United States. Any person inclining to view the premises will be attended by applying at Morgantown, to

B. REEDER.

June 4, 1802. 4t.

JOHN GILLIARD,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

(Late of LANCASTER.)

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has commenced business in Market street, (late Mr. Gazzam's Store) and has brought with him a stock of Leather of the best kind, which, from his connections below, he will always have an opportunity of keeping constantly assorted, and will therefore have it in his power of selling such work in his line, as he flatters himself will please those customers who may favour him with their commands, which he will receive with thanks, and pay every attention to.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that have heretofore served as Officers of the Borough, whose accounts are unsettled, or others in whose hands balances remain due to the Corporation, are requested to attend a meeting of the Burgesses and Assistants at the Court-House, on Thursday the 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

It is also requested, that all claims against the Corporation for services performed or articles furnished, may be exhibited at same time.

By order of the Burgesses,

WILLIAM CHRISTY, Town Clerk.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1802.

NEW STORE

Just opened by the subscribers, at their house Market Street, next door to *Mr. J. M'Clurg's.*

THEIR friends and the public are respectfully informed, that the Assortment general, and suited to the present and approaching seasons—that they propose selling for or Country Produce, at prices the most reduced—that they continue the Shoemaking, as usual and have on hand an assortment of Boots & Shoes—that they propose to retail Leather that they have a consignment of excellent Wavers Reeds assorted. which they will exchange for Flax. Country Produce, &c.

JOHN & ALEXANDER WILLS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1802.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to Sale in the Borough of Pittsburgh on Monday the 28th of this month, at the Court House,

Two Hundred Acres of Land, with the appurtenances, adjoining lands of Thomas Sutton, Jonathan Hill, and Jeremiah Britten. Taken in execution as the property of Charles Barr.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Fayette township, Allegheny county, two miles from Noblesburgh, on Robinson's run, on the 22d of May last, a BAY HORSE, 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 years old, black mane and tail, some saddle marks, shod all round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN POTTER.

June 5, 1802.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL

DUBLIN, *April* 27.

A gentleman of the first information writes from London, that a plan, one of the boldest and most important, respecting the finances of the British empire ever yet attempted, is actually under the consideration of the interior cabinet, which, if successful, will give a stability and resource to the government, trade, and manufactures of the United Kingdoms, beyond all idea hitherto conceived even by the most sanguine. The great measure, adds our correspondent, will not be propounded until the opening of the new Parliament in July.

NEW-YORK, *June* 2.

The United States frigate Adams got under way yesterday morning and anchored in the North River. We understand she is under sailing orders for the Mediterranean.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 4.

"*Extract from the log-book of the brig Experiment, from Curracoa;*

"May 15, near the city of St. Domingo was boarded by the French frigate Fraternity, and overhauled very strictly; the captain then ordered us off that coast, saying, that if he caught us near the south coast of St. Domingo again he should take us. He had then in possession, the brig Union, of Philadelphia, captain Alex. Thomas, from Naples, bound to Aux Cayes, and a sloop, name unknown, which he was going to send to the city of St Domingo. The capt. of the frigate informed me, that he had taken two American vessels on that coast, with amunition on board, to supply the negroes."

NEW-YORK IN AN UPROAR!

It seems that little colonel Burr, whom some democrats *now* call the American Bonaparte, has incurred the displeasure of the Clinton party in New-York. They accuse him of having assisted in the suppression of some villainous pamphlet against the late President. In the true spirit of Jacobinism they have taken advantage of Mr. Burr's absence, (in South-Carolina) that the *poison* may have its full effect before the *antidote* can be procured.

When the schooner Daphne, arrived at New-York yesterday, left Port Republican. Toussaint and Christophe were at the Cape, but Dessolines was still with his party, in opposition to Le Clerc.

NASHVILLE, *May* 12.

We are informed by a gentleman just from Eddyville, that the Indians have killed several families on the Ohio and Missisippi, and that the people have generally retired into forts.

We are also informed that the inhabitants are forted up about fort Blount, on account of the whites having killed an Indian.

JULIA LOGAN,

MILLINER.

BEGS leave to inform the public she has commenced baſineſs in Second Street, two from Market Street, in the houſe lately pied by Mr. Robert Semple, and has for a variety of *Faſhionable* Articles in her viz. Ribbons, Pelongs, Grapes, Gauze Trimings, Fans, Artificial Flowers, Silk, on and Kid Gloves, Windſor Soap, Sattin, ſtable and Leghorn Bonnets, &c. &c. &c. urbans, Bonnets, Cloaks, Gentlemens' Cock-, neck Cuſhions, &c. made or altered in ſuch ner as may be required. Every attention to the orders ſhe may be favoured with, h as a ſtranger ſhe humbly ſolicits.

ittſburgh, May 20, 1802.

☞ Umbrellas and Paraſoles made and re-ed, Account Books poſted or regulated, by VID LOGAN.

WILLIAM CECIL,

his House in Liberty Street, near the Market,

TAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buck-ſkin and Pluſh Saddles; Gentlemen's in, Barr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and dles of all deſcriptions; Saddle Bags, Port-nteus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Hol-s, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and ry article in the Saddlery Line made in the teſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the rteſt notice.

He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality d on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in yment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 16, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Cow Tails, l Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, ſituate on Pine creek, on e weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, about nine iles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by ual ſettlement, and free from any diſpute.—here is a moſt excellent Mill ſeat, and the ream is equal to any in the country, and does ot fail during the ſummer. The price will be aſonable, and the payments made eaſy. An diſputable title will be given. For further articulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, May 13, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have lately arrived from Europe, and have opened a STORE in Market ſtreet, in front of Mr. William Irwin's houſe, where they have for Sale, all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

FRESH GOODS.

Now opening, and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AN extenſive and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Queens and Glassware, Stationary, Paints, &c.*

Alſo, a variety of warranted

BOULTING CLOTHS.

Pittſburgh, 8th April, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is juſt opening in the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Stevenſon, in Market Street, next door to Meſſrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

NOTICE.

IN the month of September laſt, was left with the ſubſcriber, by a certain Robert Dickſon, a mulatto man, a brown Horſe, now four years old, about 13 hands two inches high. This is to give notice to ſaid Dickſon to come forward before the 18th day of June next, and pay the expences which have accrued for his keeping, otherwiſe he will be ſold, on that day, to pay the ſame.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM.

Beaver creek, May 27, 1802.

STRAYS.

TAKEN up treſpaſſing on Thurſday the 27th day of May, 1802, the following MARES and HORSES, viz.

One bay Mare, about 13 hands high, about 5 years old, both hind legs white, no other marks or brand perceivable.

One black Mare, about 13 hands and one-half high, ſuppoſed 15 years old, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, the near eye what is commonly called a glaſs eye, the near hind leg white, has on a ſmall bell.

One black Horſe colt, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, both hind legs white.

One bay Filly, about one year old, the off hind leg white, ſome white on both ſides of her tail, ſome ſmall white hairs in her forehead.

The owner or owners are hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, *Wood Ranger for Allegheny County.*

May 27, 1802.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-EIGHT Acres of LAND on Grant's Hill, on which is a good Coal Pit and Lime Quarry; alſo, a good Apple and Peach Orchard. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. If not Sold in three weeks the above property will be laid out in two acre Lots, and Sold at Public Sale at the Market Houſe in Pittsburgh on Monday the 5th day of July next, when articles of Sale will be made known, and attendance given by me

JOHN MOSSMAN.

May 25, 1802.

NEW BOOKS.

Juſt opening and for Sale at the Book Store of

ZADOK CRAMER,

Market Street, Pittsburgh, a large aſſortment of

Books and Stationary;

Among which are—

BIBLES—family, ſchool and pocket; Burket's expoſition of the New Teſtament; Moſheim's Church Hiſtory, 6 vols. Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. Works of Joſephus, 6 vols. Edwards on the Freedom of the Will; Cole on the Sovereignty of God; Barclay's Apology; Surpriſing Accounts of the Revival of Religion; A Diſplay, or Seceder's Act and Teſtimony; Hiſtory of the French Clergy; Dialogues of Devils; Travels before the Flood; Pſalms, Hymns, Sonnets, Catechiſm, &c. &c.

Smellies Philoſophy, 2 vols. Hutchinſon's do. Kaimes Elements of Criticiſm, 2 vols. an elegant work of Lavater on Phiſiognomy, with ſeveral hundred Plates; Darwin's Botanic Garden, with elegant Plates; Life of Voltaire; Do. Lectures; Life of Kotzebue; Cliſton's Poems, with a buſt of the Author; Walker's Gazzetteer; Scott's, do. Damberger's Travels in the Interior of Africa; Jefferſon's Manuel; Do. Notes; Buſts of do. The Taſk, by Cowper; Pindar's Poems, 2 vols. Hutchinſon on the Paſſions; Godwin's Political Juſtice; Embaſſy to China; Knox's Eſſays; Do. Chriſtian Philoſophy; Life of Waſhington; Burns Works; Millers and Millwrights Guide; Hamilton's Midwifery; Cullen's Practice; Graham on Medicine; Handmaid to the Arts, &c. &c.

School Books—Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Dutch, Engliſh, and Spaniſh, from the lower to the higher claſſes.

Stationary—Writing paper of all qualities and ſizes; Letter Paper, Italian and hot-preſſed, &c. Wrapping Papers, Hanging Papers, Slates, Inkſtands, Wafers, Bonnet Boards, Quills, Camel hair Pencils, Muſic Books, Maps, Charts, Prints framed, Pocket Books, &c. &c. &c.

A complete Compaſs, Chain, Dividers, &c.

Juſt publiſhed, the Navigation of the MONONGAHELA, ALLEGHENY, AND OHIO—giving a particular account of the channel, islands, diſtances from place to place, towns on and near the banks of theſe rivers, &c.

N. B. Clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted for the Paper Mill.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received for an elegant family Bible, publiſhing in Philadelphia by M. Carey, and Edwards Sermons, in Carliſle by G. Kline.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT ſituate in Pittſburgh, fronting on Water Street, and adjoining Chancery Lane, oppoſite Mr. Oliver Ormſby's Brick Houſe. There is erected on ſaid Lot a two ſtory Log Houſe, a convenient Kitchen, and a Stone Building, one part of which is occupied as a convenient winter room, and the other as a ſtable. The whole plan of the building is convenient. An indiſputable title will be given, there being a patent from the proprietaries for the Lot. The terms of ſale will be for caſh, one half in hand, the other in ſix months from time of ſale. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber at his farm in Pitt townſhip, or to John Wilkins, ſen. Eſq in Pittſburgh.

ROBERT GALBRAITH.

May 18, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given to the firſt Diſcoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to anſwer the purpoſes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glaſs Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Alleghany, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glaſs-makers. The Clay for this purpoſe is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the beſt colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue ſtripes will anſwer the purpoſe. Any perſon producing a ſpecimen that will ſtand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glaſs Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September laſt, a Negro Man named

DAVID.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, remarkably black, ſtout and well made; ſaid negro is very impudent, and is well known in the Weſtern Country by formerly driving a team of four black Studs; it is ſuppoſed that he has a forged certificate or paſs as from the Clerk's office, deſcribing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth or coating ſailor's jacket and one of coarſe drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the ſame. He was a great aſſociate of a certain John Chapman, a white man, who has loſt his left arm, and who abſconded from the neighbourhood ſome time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reaſonable expences will be given for ſaid negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE, jun.

Rockingham (Vir.) April 8, 1802. 3m

New (Coal-Hill) Road

A NEW Road is juſt opened leading from Nicholas Bauſman's to Pittsburgh, croſſing the River at Gregg's Ferry, about a quarter or half mile above the town, at the head of the Sand barr. This Road, by the meaſurement of an experienced Surveyor, is three quarters of a mile nearer than the old one, and the whole of it exceeding good; the deſcent down the Coal-Hill is very gradual, ſo that full loaded waggons can paſs and repaſs with as perfect eaſe as they can any other common road.—A ſingular and great advantage that will attend the Ferry is, that the paſſage acroſs will not be obſtructed by the Sand barr, and the river narrower than oppoſite the town. The Ferry will be conducted by Mr. Samuel Emmitt, who has opened a houſe of Public Entertainment on the ſouth ſide of the river. From a ſhort acquaintance with Mr. Emmitt the public will find that he is well calculated for the buſineſs, and worthy of their patronage.

April 15, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are hereby required to make payment on or before the 1ſt of July next. Thoſe who do not pay attention to this requeſt will have themſelves alone to blame for any diſagreeable meaſures that may thereafter be purſued.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittſburgh, May 20, 1802.

N. B. He informs his cuſtomers and the public that he ſtill continues to keep, at his old ſtand, oppoſite Clapboard Row, a general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE, GROCERIES*, &c. and will endeavor to pleaſe thoſe who may call on him.

He has alſo on hand a quantity of M'Clean's Wheel-Irons.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 8th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about 13 or 14 hands high, 8 years old, has a ſtar and ſmall ſnip, his off hind foot white, a natural trotter, ſhod all round. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will give information ſo that the owner may get him again, and together with reaſonable charges if brought home.

ROBERT MAGEE.

May 27, 1802.

Taken up yeſterday morning,

a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, ſhod all round. I expect he has come a conſiderable diſtance as his hoofs are much worn off at the points, which induced me to put him up. The owner is deſired to come, prove property and take him away.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAND.

Nine Mile Run, ſign of Seven Stars, May 26, 1802.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas in the counties compoſing the Fifth Circuit of Pennſylvania, and Juſtice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in ſaid Circuit, and George Wallace, and John B. C. Lucas, Eſqrs. Aſſociate Judges of the ſaid Courts in the County of Allegheny, having iſſued their precept bearing date the twenty-ſeventh day of March laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of June next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all the Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done, and alſo they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Jail of the ſaid county of Allegheny, are to be, then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Pittſburgh, the 24th day of May, Anno Domini, 1802.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be expoſed to Sale at the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th of June next, the following real eſtates, viz.

One Tract of Land containing three hundred acres, with the appurtenances, and a Grift Mill, ſituate in Pitt townſhip. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew M'Clure and Abdiel M'Clure, at the ſuit of Daniel Adgate.

One hundred acres of Land and Tenements, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of William Amberſon, Edward Smith and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler and George Fowler, at the ſuit of David M'Cormick & Co.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 25th, 1802.

BY virtue of a teſtatum venditioni exponas to me directed out of the Court of Common Pleas of Weſtmoreland County, will be expoſed to Sale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of June next,

Four hundred acres of Land, held by improvement, adjoining Thomas Fleming, in Elder's old diſtrict, with four acres clear land thereon. Taken in execution as the property of Conckling Budd, at the ſuit of Matthew Kerr, aſſignee of William Johnſton, who was aſſignee of Ridgely, Aſhman & Co.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1802.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be expoſed to Sale in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of June next, the following real eſtate.

Two hundred acres of land and tenements, be the ſame more or leſs, in Middleſex townſhip, on the waters of Big and Little Connequeneſſing creeks, adjoining lands of Abraham Fryer, William Freeman and others. Taken in execution as the property of James Carſon at the ſuit of Robert M'Gill aſſignee of James Clows.

Two hundred and fifty acres of land and tenements on the waters of Little Beaver creek, adjoining lands of William M'Knight, John Wilſon, Thomas Hughes, and Academy lands. Taken in execution as the property of John Hughes, at the ſuit of John Hindman for the uſe of John Dunning.

One tract of land containing 200 acres and tenements, adjoining lands of Robert Boggs, on Break Neck creek. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Rippy, Eſquire, at the ſuit of Robert and John Brotherton.

One half undivided tract of land, according to agreement, of four hundred acres, ſituate on the weſt ſide of French creek, adjoining Meadville. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Lord, at the ſuit of James G. Heron.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

May 31ſt, 1802.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, a ſmall brindled COW with ſome gimblet holes in her horns, a red and white COW with large wide horns, had on a large bell and leather ſtrap, and a red and white COW without horns. The two firſt are ſuppoſed to have calved ſince they went aſtray, the laſt was giving milk and is with calf. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Cows ſhall receive the above reward, or One Dollar for either of them and reaſonable charges for bringing them home, on application made to OLIVER ORMSBY or JOHN MEARS, at Pittsburgh.

May 21, 1802.